Peptide-Labeled Near-Infrared Quantum Dots for Imaging Tumor Vasculature in Living Subjects

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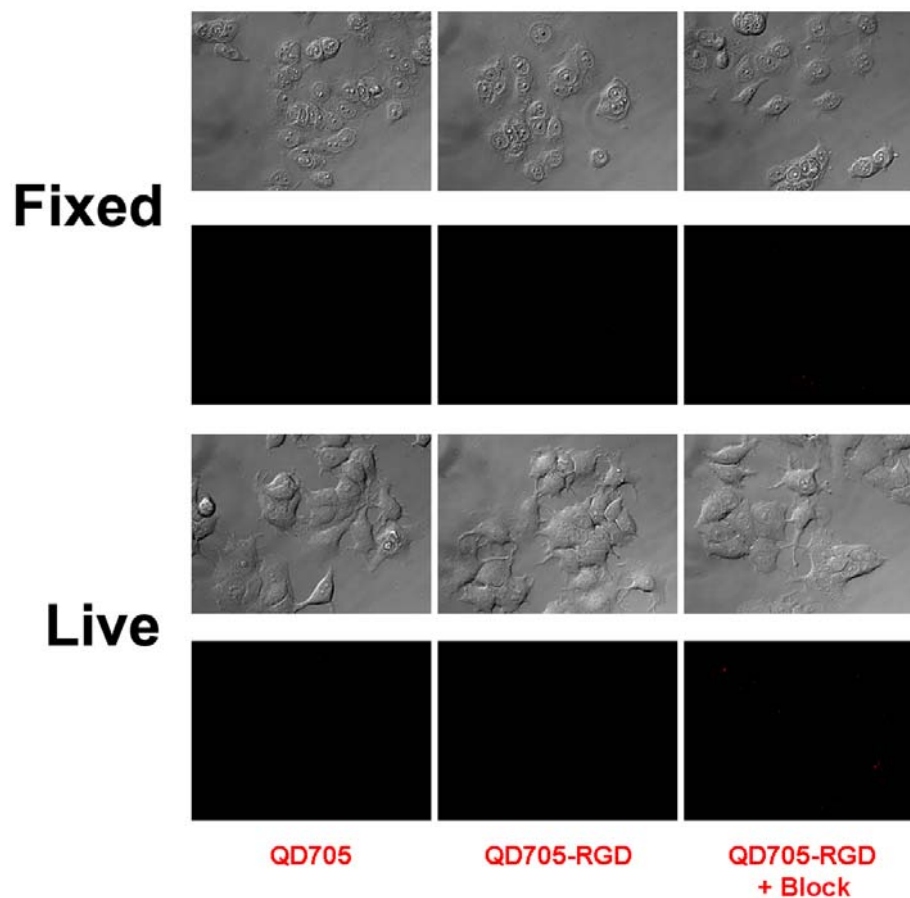
Supplementary Figure 1. *In vitro* staining of human breast cancer MCF-7 cells (low integrin $\alpha_v\beta_3$ expression) using 1 nM QD705, QD705-RGD and 1 nM QD705-RGD with 2 µM c(RGDyK) (denoted as "**QD705-RGD + Block**"). Filter set: excitation 420/40 nm, emission 705/40 nm. Magnification: 400×, 0.5 s exposure. All fluorescence images in **Supplementary Figure 1-3** were acquired under the same condition and displayed under the same scale.
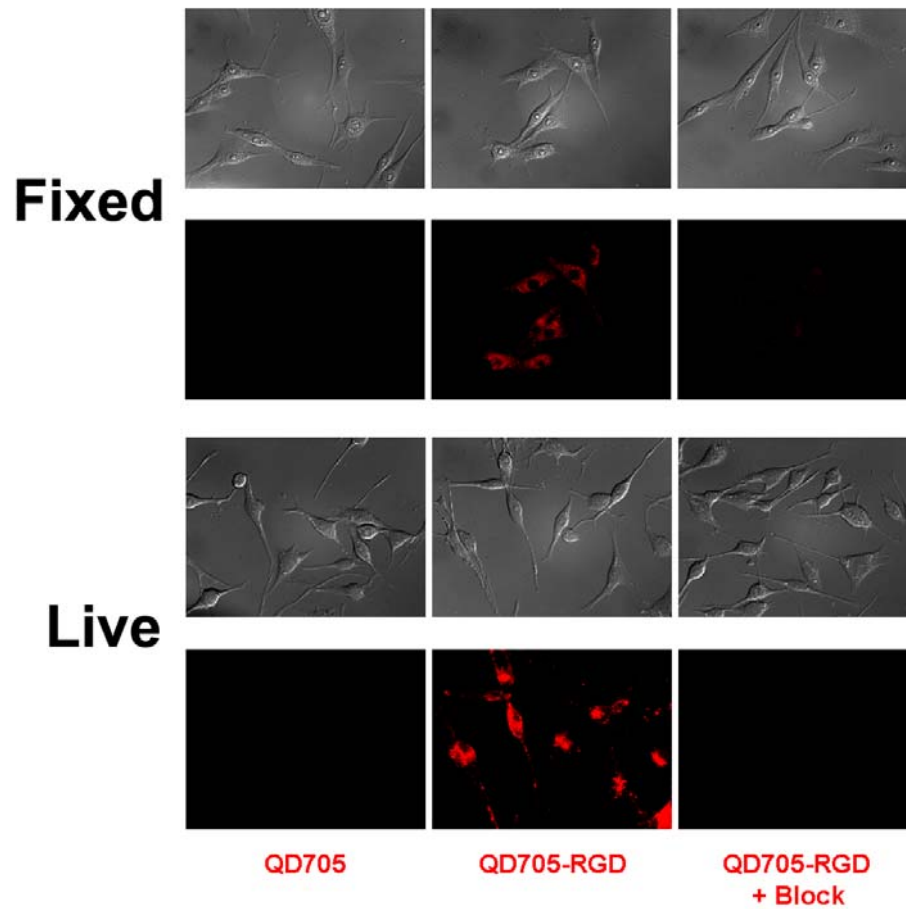
Supplementary Figure 2. *In vitro* staining of human breast cancer MDA-MB-435 cells (medium integrin $\alpha_v\beta_3$ expression) using 1 nM QD705, QD705-RGD and 1 nM QD705-RGD with 2 μM c(RGDyK) (denoted as "**QD705-RGD + Block**"). Filter set: excitation 420/40 nm, emission 705/40 nm. Magnification: 400×, 0.5 s exposure.
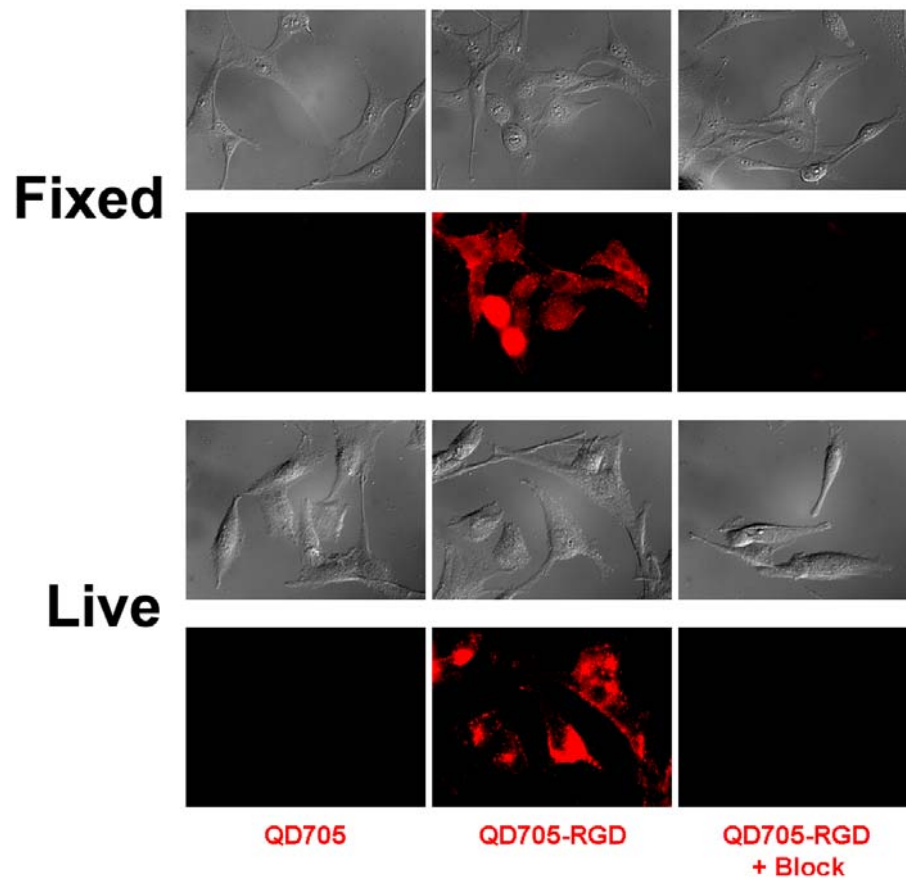
Supplementary Figure 3. *In vitro* staining of human glioblastoma U87MG cells (high integrin $\alpha_v\beta_3$ expression) using 1 nM QD705, QD705-RGD and 1 nM QD705-RGD with 2 μM c(RGDyK) (denoted as "**QD705-RGD + Block**"). Filter set: excitation 420/40 nm, emission 705/40 nm. Magnification: 400×, 0.5 s exposure.
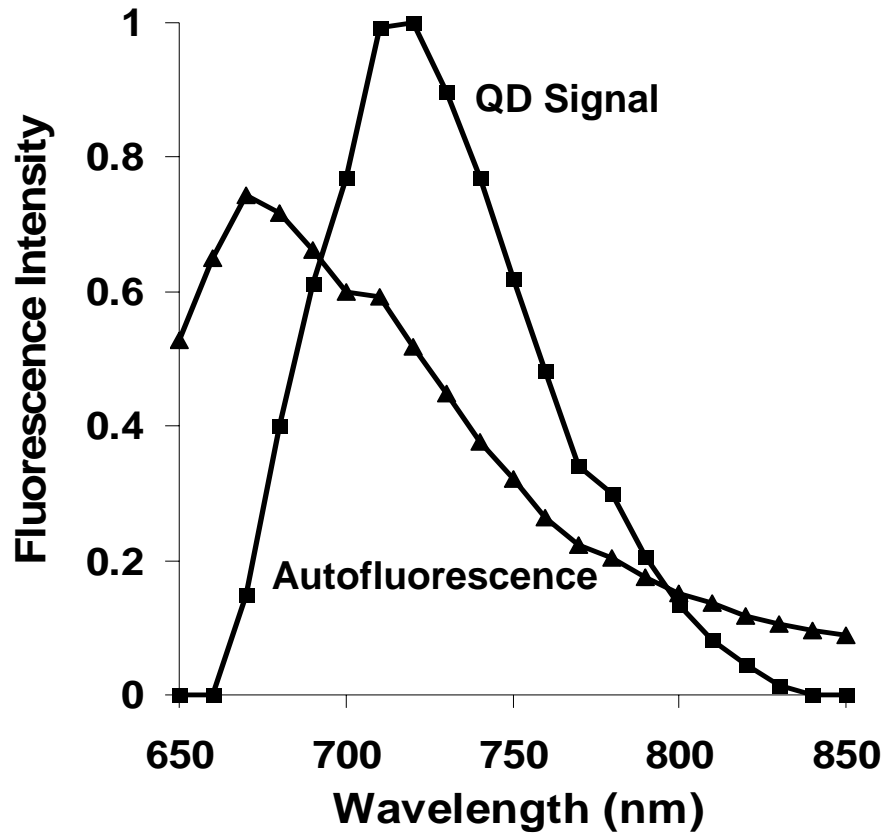
Supplementary Figure 4. The "pure" autofluorescence and QD spectra used for spectral unmixing. The autofluorescence spectrum was obtained from normal mouse without QD injection. QD spectrum was obtained by subtraction of the autofluorescence signal from the mixture signal of QD-injected mouse.